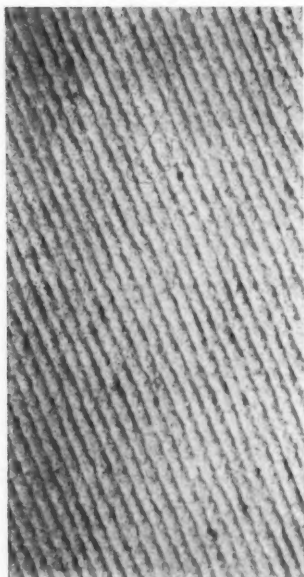




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MAY - - - - - 1946

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Asbestos Textile & Packing Division

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Estate of C. J. STOVER, Proprietor
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INVESTIGATION OF GERMAN ASBESTOS TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Our readers will recall the news article (on page 38 of our February number) which told of Mr. Robert E. Cryor's trip thru Germany in the interest of determining what technological progress, if any, Germany had made during the war in the processing of asbestos textiles.

The U. S. Office of the Publication Board, thru the Textiles Section of the National Bureau of Standards, has now released for publication Mr. Cryor's article telling of his findings. While the article is much too long for us to publish in one issue, we believe it to be of so much interest to the Industry that we plan to publish it *serially*, beginning in this issue. The first "chapter" begins on page 4.

Table of Contents of the entire article is given below:

Purpose and Scope of Investigation

General Discussion

Observations—Asbestos Textiles

Production Equipment—Asbestos Textiles

Scarcity of Asbestos Fibre

Substitutes for Asbestos Fibre

a. Fibrous Glass Materials

b. Iron Slag Wool

c. Peat Fibre

Conclusions

Appendix (which describes in some detail each plant visited by Mr. Cryor)

The Publication Board stresses the fact that some products and processes described in the article might also be the subject of United States patents, and it is therefore recommended that the usual patent study be made before pursuing practical applications.

FUNDAMENTALS

Fundamentals or basic principles are always pretty much the same—on the other side of the world as well as here in the United States.

A heat unit in your plant is the same as a heat unit over in Europe or China. A degree Fahrenheit is the same in every nation on the globe. Water has the same characteristics at the equator as at the north pole, and so has

steam. A coating of scale on a boiler gives as much trouble in Asia as in North America.

Pressure, speeds, volumes, lengths, metals, chemical reactions, color, lubricants, transmissions, strengths, weaknesses—are much the same in all plants all over the world.

Moreover human beings also behave in much the same way, whether in the United States, in Europe or in the South Pacific.

Therefore your plant problem, while it may seem “different” to you, may be duplicated in other parts of the world, or even in other parts of this country.

All of which suggests that you discuss such problems in “ASBESTOS”, or in other trade magazines. Probably someone, somewhere has had the same problem, and has worked out the answer.

QUEBEC PRODUCERS ADOPT TESTING METHOD.

At a recent meeting of the Quebec Asbestos Producers' Association, an approved method of testing asbestos fibres was adopted. This method is published on page 14. It should be read carefully.

Reprints of the method will be available shortly, and will hereafter be included with our reprint “Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification”.

If you desire a number of these reprints, the single sheet will cost 10c; when included with the C. C. A. C. reprint, the cost will be 30c for both.

It is explained by the Quebec Asbestos Producers Association that the whole purpose is to form an instruction manual to be supplied to users of the Quebec Standard Testing Machine and to the users of Canadian chrysotile fibre is general.

— . . . —

Speaking of the decorative value of asbestos-cement corrugated sheathing, we understand that an English decorator is showing a dining room with one wall faced in this material. It is in a light color that matches the other walls but contrasts sharply with dull blue and black lacquer furniture.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

*By Robert E. Cryor, General Manager of Union Asbestos
& Rubber Co. plant at Cicero, Ill.*

Purpose and Scope of the Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to inquire into the wartime operations of asbestos textile plants in Germany and to determine the state of technical knowledge prevailing in the industry during the war and up to the present time. It was also an objective of the investigation to ascertain the extent to which substitute materials were developed and used in place of asbestos fibre, and, insofar as possible, to study the nature and uses of end products manufactured from asbestos textiles.

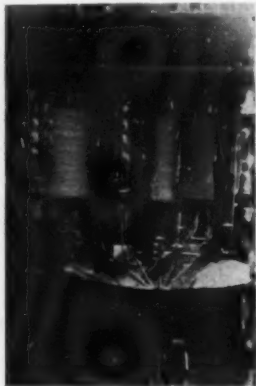
Because of the known scarcity of asbestos fibre in Germany during the war years, and the knowledge that substitute materials, such as fibrous glass and mineral wool were used extensively in place of asbestos fibre in many products, this investigation included not only a survey of asbestos textile plants but also a study of plants in Germany engaged in the manufacture of fibrous glass and fibrous glass textile materials which ultimately found outlet thru asbestos textile plants.

This report covers information obtained from visits to the following plants in Germany, during October and November, 1945.

Frankfurt Asbestwerke—Niederrad Plant—Frankfurt a/M.
Frankfurt Asbestwerke—Bornheim Plant—Frankfurt a/M.
Danco Wetzel & Company—Dortmund
Gerresheim Glashuttenwerke—Dusseldorf
Pahlsche Gummie und Asbestwerke—Dusseldorf
Hardt Pocoryny & Company—Dahlhausen—Wupper
Hans Limperg—Schwelm
Oscar Gossler, Glasgespinnstfabrik—Bergedorf—Hamburg
Asbest und Gummiwerke—Martin Merkel—Harburg—Hamburg
Deutsche Kap Asbestwerke—Bergedorf—Hamburg
Norddeutsche Asbest und Gummiwerke—Wandsbek—Hamburg
Glas-Wolle—Kom. Gas. W. Schuller & Co., Coburg
Frankfurter Asbestwerke—Walldorf
Gerresheim Gashuttenwerke—Ettlingen
Deutsche Asbestwerke, Reinhold, Georgi and Co.—Mannheim
Mitteldeutsche Asbestfabrik, Frans Fichtler—Niedernhausen/
Taunus

It is believed that the above list includes all important asbestos textile plants in Germany excepting only plants located in the Russian Occupation Zone (where investigations were not permitted) and certain small manufacturers of braided asbestos packings, asbestos gaskets, etc. The list includes all of the basic manufacturing plants producing fibrous glass materials in Germany.

As a general rule, relatively few machines were ob-



*Inverted Packing
Braider with Lubrication Pot
(Merkel Asbest und
Gummi Werke, Hamburg
(See page 10)*

served in operation. At the time of this investigation the asbestos textile industry in Germany is estimated to be operating at only 25% of the plant capacity available for operation. Primary reason for curtailed operations is the lack of raw material, but almost as important is the effect of war damage. Few plants observed were intact; most have had some damage by bombing or artillery fire, and some of the plants were completely destroyed. Some plants have a part of their equipment intact, but cannot operate due to damage to other related processing equipment. Lack of fuel and the shortage of factory labor, resulting from destruction of housing facilities, are also important factors in the curtailment of operations.

Certain additional information on the manufacturing

units listed above will be found in the Appendix following this report.

General Discussion

Observations on Asbestos Textile Manufacture. The German asbestos textile industry does not appear to have been set up on a volume production basis. Prior to and during the war each factory seems to have made a considerable variety of sizes and types of asbestos textiles, but there is no evidence of large volume production in any particular item. It appears that asbestos textiles have been relatively restricted in usage in Germany, and large volume production comparable to that of the American industry has not developed.

In all of the basic processing operations in the preparing, carding, spinning, and weaving of asbestos textiles, the production machinery and methods are conventional and well known to the asbestos textile industry in the United States.

Most of the preparing, spinning, and weaving equipment observed in asbestos plants in Germany is very old, and much of it in relatively poor condition. Some of the carding machinery is modern, and probably capable of performance equal to late model asbestos carding machines used in the United States, altho such performance was not evident in Germany at the time of this investigation.

Machine output in German asbestos plants is generally much lower than corresponding American machine output, and the products are coarser and low in quality by comparison. Low production and inferior quality is largely due to the lack of high-grade and uniform raw material; but even if good quality asbestos spinning fibre were available to the German industry, it does not appear likely that their equipment and plant facilities would have permitted production of asbestos textiles in quality and machine output equal to that of the American industry.

Asbestos textile plants in Germany, as a general rule, are not particularly well organized in respect to plant layout and the orderly flow of material in process. Factory buildings are old, and no modern or recently constructed factory facilities were observed in the industry.



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A decided absence of technical work and experimental development was noted. Most of the asbestos textile manufacturers in Germany have little, if any, technical control over production. None of the factories observed in the industry had plant laboratories and research facilities with exception of the Deutsche Kap Asbestwerke at Hamburg, where there was evidence of a small laboratory which had been destroyed. Simple control tests, such as asbestos content determinations of asbestos yarn and textiles, are made only infrequently, and then usually by outside testing laboratories or technical organizations. The lack of laboratory and technical facilities in the asbestos plants in Germany is considered surprising in view of the widespread general belief that the Germans were very advanced in their technical accomplishments. It is also surprising considering the fact that almost every industrial operation in the United States, regardless of size, has some small technical organization or laboratory within the plant. Apparently German technical and research efforts were concentrated chiefly within very large companies, such as I. G. Farbenindustrie, and in Government sponsored technical institutes.

Asbestos textiles in Germany are not standardized by grade and asbestos content, as is the case in the United States. Almost all asbestos textiles contain from 20% to 30% cotton or rayon. At present, and during the war, there has been little production in grades containing over 80% asbestos. Asbestos textiles containing only 60% of asbestos are not unusual. Ordinarily, no guarantee is made as to the asbestos content in the sale of asbestos textiles.

In spite of the high cost and acute shortage of asbestos fibre in Germany, nothing appears to have been done to find better methods of preparing and opening the fibre to achieve maximum fibre utilization. Preparing and opening methods and equipment are decidedly ordinary. This was considered unusual as it was expected the Germans would have developed advanced methods to obtain the fullest degree of fibre opening and methods of salvaging shorter fibres for textile purposes to offset their lack of sufficient quantities of suitable spinning fibre.



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has made it serve mankind . . . since 1873.*

**KEASBEY & MATTISON
COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNA.**

No new developments were observed in the control of asbestos dust. Progress in this field is considerably behind American development in design of equipment and in the variety and originality of methods of dust control.

In the manufacture of finished products from asbestos textiles, nothing new or unusual was observed. Asbestos packings and gasketing materials are made in considerable volume by conventional methods with a great deal of hand work. The quality of these products, as a general rule, is rather low. However, in the manufacture of braided asbestos packing it was noted that inverted or "upside down" braiding machines are common thruout Germany.



*Inverted Packing
Braider with
Steam Jacketed
Lubrication Pot*

These machines are known in the United States, but it is believed they are not widely used in the asbestos packing industry. Such machines are equipped with the braider carriages supported from above, and the braiding operation proceeds downward thru a lubrication tank or pot, making it possible to lubricate the packing directly as it is braided. The lubrication tank, in some instances, was steam jacketed, making it possible to use hot lubricants.

There has been no development and apparently little interest in producing specialized high temperature lubricants for asbestos packings. This is perhaps due to the acute general shortage of lubricants in Germany during the war period. Packing lubricants consist chiefly of tallow and ordinary cylinder oil. In friktioning and coating compositions for asbestos textiles for gasketing purposes, rubber substitutes such as Opanol (Vistanex) and Buna Rub-



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ber are principally used, and the frictioning compound is usually applied to the fabric by hand labor. There has been no development within the German industry in application of plastic fireproof and oilproof coatings to asbestos textile materials. Developments of this kind, which are more or less common in the American industry, seem to be entirely outside the scope of interest and activity in the German plants.

Thermal insulating products, such as fabric jacketed insulating pads for boilers, turbines and locomotive insulation and braided insulations for spiral wrappings of pipes, are widely used in Germany, but are in no way unusual in character, and are generally inferior in quality as compared with corresponding American products. A great deal of glass fibre and mineral wool is used in this connection due to shortage of asbestos.

No new methods, machines, or labor saving devices were observed. There has been little incentive for maximum and effective utilization of labor, as slave labor and forced labor have been common in the asbestos industry as in all other German industry.

In Germany the asbestos textile industry has not broadened and extended the use and scope of asbestos textiles as has been the case in the United States. Rather, the range of asbestos textile products in Germany is distinctly limited and confined to very conventional usages.

The second chapter of this series, to be published in June, will treat of asbestos textile production equipment.

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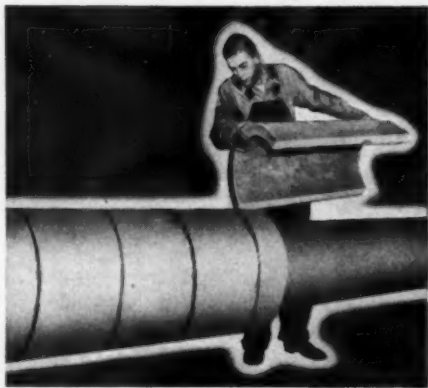
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- ¶1. Only the Quebec Standard Testing Machine Model No. 2 shall be used for the purpose of testing asbestos fibres.
- ¶2. The machine shall be manufactured, installed and operated according to the specifications issued by the National Research Council, and shall be kept in proper adjustment and in good working conditions at all times.
- ¶3. The method of taking samples for testing shall be as follows: When testing Group 3 fibres, a composite sample shall be made up from each and every lot of 100 bags included in the number to be tested. Each composite sample shall be made up by taking a handful (about 4 ounces) from every fifth bag of the 100; that is to say, 20 handfuls are taken from each lot of 100 bags.
- ¶4. In the case of Groups 4, 5 or 7 fibres, a composite sample shall be made up from each and every lot of 200 bags included in the number to be tested, and each composite sample shall be made up by taking a handful (about 4 ounces) from every tenth bag of the 200; that is to say, 20 handfuls are taken from each lot of 200 bags.
- ¶5. In every case the handful of fibre shall be taken from well inside the interior of the bag.
- ¶6. Each composite sample so made up shall first be allowed to approximate average work-room temperature and humidity, and then shall be thoroly mixed on a smooth topped table while passing it thru the hands with a gentle rubbing action in order to break up and separate all clots and lumps. It then shall be divided into halves, quarters, etc., as necessary, and a representative one pound lot shall be weighed accurately and placed in the testing machine.

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PREFABRICATION CODE.

In our April issue we mentioned uniform building codes, and especially the fact that many city building codes adopted some twenty years ago precluded the use of new materials or methods.

Twenty years ago prefabricated buildings were hardly known; today there is a growing tendency toward prefabrication because of the need for speed in housing.

The Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., with headquarters at City Hall, Rochester, 4, N. Y., has announced completion and publication of basic building regulations covering the erection of dwellings and other classes of construction by prefabrication techniques. The announcement followed a year's study by the Conference's prefabrication code sub-committee.

The provisions of the prefabricated code govern the materials and methods of construction of prefabricated buildings, of all uses of occupancies, sub-assemblies and units specifically defined in the document thru performance requirements without restrictive barriers to new developments.

It is the intent to permit the use of all materials or methods of construction which meet minimum strength, durability, and fire-resistive requirements, including among others, the use of steel, aluminum, magnesium, masonry, *asbestos*, concrete, wood, molded plywood, synthetic plastics or any combinations of such materials. Provision is made for the testing and approval of all new materials not specifically provided for, in accordance with standards set up in the prefabricated code.

The action of the conference's executive committee in releasing the code to building officials in all cities in the country with over 10,000 population, is considered the first organized effort by local building officials themselves to modernize building laws and regulations which have retarded the adoption of recently developed methods and new materials in construction.

Write the above address for copy of code if interested.

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A.S.H.V.E. WILL CHECK INSULATING MATERIALS

A new program to provide more accurate and dependable values of thermal conductivity for most of the insulating materials on the market has been initiated by the Committee on Research of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City, and will be carried out by the Technical Advisory Committee on Insulation.

The first step in the program, and the one now actively under way, is the checking and accrediting laboratories which will do this actual testing in accordance with the new ASTM Code. This code (ASTM C177-45), which is the result of the joint action of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and the National Research Council, now provides a standardized testing procedure for the determination of thermal conductivity.

All of the commercial and university laboratories which are known to have hot plate equipment are being canvassed to determine whether their equipment conforms to ASTM C177-45 Standards, and whether they are willing to undertake tests to establish correlations and determine the relative accuracy of the various pieces of test equipment.

To all the laboratories having acceptable equipment and indicating a willingness to participate in the plan, the ASHVE Research Laboratory will send a sample of insulating material. This sample will be tested in accordance with the ASTM C177-45 Code and returned, together with test results, to the ASHVE Research Laboratory, Cleveland. The same sample will then be sent to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., where it will again be tested. Accreditation of laboratories will be made on the basis of their ability to check within acceptable tolerances the values obtained at the Bureau of Standards.



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As soon as possible a list of approved laboratories will be made available to manufacturers of insulating materials and they will be urged to have their products checked at one of the laboratories listed.

The program outlined is highly desirable because currently published tables of conductivity values for insulating materials indicate that they have been determined by various laboratories, at various mean temperatures, and probably with various types of equipment. Also improvement in insulating materials during the past few years indicates a need for the rechecking of insulating values.

Any laboratories which have hot plate equipment conforming to the ASTM Code and which have not received the invitation to participate should communicate at once with the ASHVE Research Laboratory, 7218 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

CPA ASSISTS MAKERS OF ASBESTOS-CEMENT SIDING AND SHEETS.

In a new move to aid the housing program, the Civilian Production Administration on April 24th made available priorities assistance to maintain or increase production of asbestos-cement siding shingles and flat sheets, and also for the specialized machinery used to make these products.

This action was taken by amending Schedule 1 of Priorities Regulation 28 to add asbestos-cement siding shingles and flat sheets, as well as the special machinery used to make these products, to the critical list. Producers of asbestos-cement siding shingles and flat sheets may now apply to the CPA for "CC" ratings to obtain needed standard capital equipment, construction materials and maintenance, repair and operating supplies.

Expansion is contemplated by several manufacturers in this field. Much of the needed equipment for producing asbestos-cement siding shingles and flat sheets is of a highly specialized nature. Failure to maintain or increase production of these products will place an additional burden

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on the manufacturers of other types of building materials which are already in short supply.

Those interested in the amended regulation should write the Cork, Asbestos & Fibrous Glass Branch of the Civilian Production Administration, Room 4326 Social Security Bldg., Washington, D. C., asking for copy of PR 28, amended as of April 24, 1946.

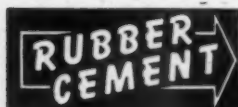
EGYPT

A deposit of asbestos said to be large has been discovered in Wadi Hafafit in the Baramia district of the Upper Egyptian watershed, according to report of Economic Analyst Gilbert E. Larsen, of Cairo, published in the January 20th issue of U. S. Mineral Trade Notes.

So far only small quantities have been obtained and a complete survey has not yet been made. Preliminary tests show that the asbestos is of the amosite variety. The fibres are short, less than 3 millimeters long, of the cross-fibre type and the material is acid resistant.

Not enough prospecting has been done to prove the extent of the deposit, nor has it been sampled sufficiently to establish the continuity of the grade. The present company has neither the capital nor the technical knowledge to undertake extensive operations or to prospect on a large scale.

The report states that the deposit could be worked easily by the opencast system. No general prospecting has been done outside of the leasehold area, and it is doubtful whether the lease is in the best location in regard to continuity or grade of asbestos. The deposit might prove attractive for exploitation on a large scale under peacetime conditions, but according to the report the property can be worked successfully only on a large scale.



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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The 6th Report of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, dated April 1st, contains the following assertions:

"In the first three months of 1946 the Nation met and surmounted many difficult obstacles on its road to full civilian production. The quarter ends with industry producing at a volume unprecedented in our peacetime history.

"The measure of the Nation's success is that, while it has been meeting these problems—even while it has been beset with temporary stoppages of production in vital areas—production for the civilian market continued steadily to increase.

"Total civilian production now stands at the highest level ever reached by the Nation, in war or in peace; an annual rate of more than \$150 billion."

These comments, of course, are made from an overall viewpoint. Strikes and other factors obscure the local or individual situation.

The National City Bank April letter also reads somewhat optimistically. We quote the first paragraph:

"The industrial outlook, altho clouded by the bituminous coal strike, in other respects has appeared brighter during March. To say that part of the improvement is in labor conditions may seem a contradiction, in view of the coal shutdown and the number of other disputes still unsettled. On the whole, however, the strike wave appears to be receding. The wage increases have gone the rounds of most of the major industries, and price advances to cover, or partially cover, the increased costs have been made in some important areas."

ASBESTOS-RAW MATERIAL

"Shortages in shingle and paper grades of fibre are developing very rapidly, and undoubtedly the shortage will continue thruout 1946. Prices are very firm and will remain so thruout the year," states one correspondent.

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And another one writes us: "The asbestos situation becomes more critical each month particularly in the shingle grades. Mines in some cases refuse to accept any orders for this grade of fibre for 1946 deliveries and will not make any definite commitments even for 1947."

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. The demand for Asbestos Textiles continues fairly strong, but the expected upward swing has not yet fully developed, due probably to continued labor unrest in various quarters thruout the country.

Brake Lining. Replacement market is still running at about wartime level. Equipment market is naturally off because of low car production as the result of strikes.

The decline in sales for March 1946 from the same month last year, can be directly attributed to curtailed car production due to strikes, etc. The replacement field, however, recorded an increase. When compared with the previous month, the March volume was higher. Export sales, in total, increased over both periods under review. For the year to date, there is a decrease from the same period last year.

Asbestos Paper. The consensus of opinion seems to be that this market is unchanged from a month ago—which means, we take it that regular commercial requirements are normal and prices firm. And of course asbestos paper is still taking the place of rag felt in the roofing paper line.

Asbestos Millboard. Here again the change from our April report is not noticeable. Demand is quite active.

Insulation. High Pressure. Market is temporarily off as a result of delayed reconversion. The strike situation naturally affects this market, adversely. Strikes in the industry itself has created a sizable backlog of orders.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Nothing new in the situation in Low Pressure insulation.

Asbestos-Cement Products. There is a decided improvement in the supply of asbestos-cement sidings and flat sheets now that some of the major strikes in the industry are over and nearly all plants are again in produc-



ASBESTOS

CANADIAN
BELL MINE
THETFORD MINER. CO.

RODESIAN
SHABANIE MINE
SHABANI

AFRICAN
HAYLOCK MINE
SWAZILAND

RODESIAN
GATH'S MINE
MAHABADA

RAW ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTORS

LIMITED

SPOTLAND · ROCHDALE · LANCs · ENGLAND

tion. It is expected that this situation will continue to improve as far as sidings and asbestos roof shingles are concerned if and when an increase in present ceiling prices is granted by O. P. A. Even with improved production and price situation, however, the demand for asbestos-cement materials for veterans' homes and for rehabilitation work will continue to exceed the supply for many months to come.

(Just before going to press it is reported that a price increase on asbestos-cement roofing and siding shingles is about to be authorized by OPA but the official announcement as to rate of increase has not yet been made).

The corrugated market continues to be oversold for the balance of the year, while in the pipe division of the industry orders exceed ability to ship. Prices under those conditions are naturally firm.

The above comments have been received from various men in close touch with the various markets. All comments from readers are welcome.

... —

A flue made of asbestos-cement pipe is used in a new method of chimney construction which, according to the February 1946 issue of "Pencil Points" published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York City, has recently been approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., *for gas appliance use only.*

... —

A permanent exhibit and information headquarters for all types of building, established as a public service on behalf of manufacturers and designers of building material and equipment for home owners, builders, and architects, will be opened about June 1946 under the name The Building Center of New England. It will be located at 367 Boylston Street, Boston, 16. Further information can be obtained by writing that address.

... —

The U. S. Rubber Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to \$40,000,000 of 2½ debentures, due May 1, 1976. Proceeds of the new issue will be added to the general funds of the company and will be used for the general purposes of the company.

**FOR HIGH GRADE
ASBESTOS PAPERS
AND
INSULATIONS**

**CONTACT
SMITH & KANZLER CORP.**

***Manufacturers of
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS***

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Established - 1920

**Our Motto:
High Quality and Prompt Service**

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

WAGE RATES FOR PIPE COVERERS

The April issue of The Asbestos Worker (published quarterly by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers) shows a large number of increased rates over those reported in our August 1945 number, supplemented by the changes published by us in November 1945 and February 1946. These changes are as follows:

Albuquerque, N. M.	\$1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Allentown, Pa.	1.72½	(previous rate was \$1.67½)
Amarillo, Texas	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.62½)
Atlanta, Ga.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.72½	(previous rate was \$1.67½)
Austin, Texas	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.62½)
Birmingham, Ala.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Borger, Texas	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.62½)
Bremerton, Wash.		
(Puget Sound Navy Yd.)	1.44	(previous rate was \$1.26)
Charleston, S. C. Navy Yd.	1.44	(previous rate was \$1.26)
Charlotte, N. C.	1.50	(previous rate was \$1.37½)
Chicago, Ill.	1.95	(previous rate was \$1.85)
Cleveland, O.	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.62½)
Corpus Christi, Texas	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.62½)
Dayton, Ohio	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Duluth, Minn.	1.37½	(previous rate was \$1.20)
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
Greensboro, N. C.	1.50	(previous rate was \$1.37½)
Jackson, Mich.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
Lansing, Mich.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
Lawrenceburg, Ind.		
(Distillery workers)	1.42	(previous rate was \$1.27)
Little Rock, Ark.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Madison, Wis.	1.67½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
Manitowoc, Wis.	1.67½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
Mare Island Navy Yd.	1.44	(previous rate was \$1.26)
Memphis, Tenn.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.67½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.65	(previous rate was \$1.58)
Newport News, Va.		
(except Navy Yd.)	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Norfolk, Va. Navy Yd.	1.44	(previous rate was \$1.26)
Norfolk, Va.		
(except Navy Yd.)	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.62½)

Omaha, Nebr.	1.65	(previous rate was \$1.55½)
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.87½	(previous rate was \$1.75)
Portland, Ore.	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.51½)
Portsmouth, Va. (except Navy Yd.)	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Providence, R. I.	1.65	(previous rate was \$1.58)
Richmond, Va.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Rochester, N. Y.	1.80	(previous rate was \$1.65)
Sacramento, Calif.	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Saginaw, Mich.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
San Antonio, Texas	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.62½)
San Francisco, Calif.	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Savannah, Ga.	1.62½	(previous rate was \$1.50)
South Bend, Ind.	1.70	(previous rate was \$1.50)
Springfield, Mass.	1.70	(previous rate was \$1.58)
St. Louis, Mo.	1.87½	(previous rate was \$1.75)
St. Paul, Minn.	1.65	(previous rate was \$1.58)
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.80	(previous rate was \$1.62½)
Tacoma, Wash.	1.64½	(previous rate was \$1.58)
Trenton, N. J.	1.72½	(previous rate was \$1.67½)
Tulsa, Okla.	1.75	(previous rate was \$1.62½)
Washington, D. C.	1.93½	(previous rate was \$1.81½)
Wausau, Wis.	1.67½	(previous rate was \$1.52½)
Wilmington, Del.	1.72½	(previous rate was \$1.67½)

There were three new additions to the list as published in our August 1945 number: Hunters Point Navy Yard at San Francisco, Philadelphia Navy Yard and Terminal Island, Calif., Navy Yard, the rates at all of which are \$1.44.

BUILDING

Construction contracts were awarded for 74,677 projects to cost \$1,442,493,000 in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains in the first quarter of 1946, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was the highest dollar volume shown for the first quarter of a year since 1928, and was 134 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1945, when the dollar volume totaled \$616,780,000.

The gains in home building were most pronounced. Residential contracts involving new buildings and alteration projects totaled \$467,935,000 in the first quarter compared with \$65,779,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The Dodge compilations showed that 67,115 dwelling units were called for in the first quarter contracts compared to 14,548 in the first quarter of last year.

Nonresidential construction volume, comprising 16,764 projects, reached \$716,910,000 in the first quarter against \$338,612,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1945. Public works and utilities contracts totaled \$258,548,000 against \$162,389,000 in the first quarter of last year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

January 1946

By Countries

Tons (2240 lbs.)

From

Australia	21
Canada	24,530
Union of S. Africa	471

25,022

Value\$1,057,656

By Grades:

Crude No. 1 (Canada)	43
Textile Fibres (Canada)	890
Shingle Fibres (Canada)	3,714
Paper Fibres (Canada)	4,669
Other Grades (Canada)	15,214
Amosite (Africa)	471
Blue (Australia)	21

25,022

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

January 1946

	Quantity	Value
Asbestos Yarns		
United Kingdom	13,560 lbs.	\$ 9,055
Packing Fabrics		
United Kingdom	1,278 lbs.	1,014
Brake Lining, Molded		
Canada	90 lbs.	8
Woven Fabrics, Other		
Canada	40 lbs.	192
United Kingdom	4,236 lbs.	2,692
Asbestos Mfrs., Other		
Canada	4
	19,204 lbs.	\$12,965

Announcing

**A NEW
ASBESTOS
PREPARATION PLANT**

Inquiries Invited from All Countries

•
ARIZONA
(Iron Free)
AMOSITE
BLUE
(South African)
(Bolivian)
CANADIAN
CYPRUS
RHODESIAN
RUSSIAN

•
We have installed the most modern Asbestos Preparation Plant in America. We are in position to supply any of above asbestos fibres suited to your particular use.

•
High strength obtained using our Blue Asbestos in Asbestos cement pipes and corrugated sheets.

•
**ASBESTOS
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION**

H. S. STEVENSON, President
451 Communipaw Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Exports from United States
Unmanufactured Asbestos

	January 1946	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Venezuela	4	\$ 240
Norway	—	261
Phil. Islands	—	61
Chile	2	183
Union S. Africa	2	571
	8	\$1,316

Manufactured Asbestos Goods

	Quantity	Value
Asb. Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	Lbs. 280,214	\$ 12,271
Asb. Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs. 142,077	8,995
Asb. Textiles & Yarn	Lbs. 31,251	20,919
Asb. Packing	Lbs. 312,198	200,870
Asb. Brake Lng. Mld. & Semi-Mld.	Lbs. 189,312	127,110
Asb. Brake Lng. Woven	L. Ft. 31,569	18,797
Asb. Clutch Fcgs. Mld. & Semi-Mld.	No. 59,329	22,135
Asb. Clutch Fcgs. Woven	No. 16,797	8,876
Asb. Brake Blocks Mld. & Semi-Mld.	Lbs. 16,459	12,576
Asb. Brake Blocks Woven	Lbs.
Asb. Sheets	Lbs. 530,619	35,617
Asb. Roofing	Sqs. 12,870	69,378
Other Asb. Mfrs.	Lbs. 396,751	57,186
		\$594,730

AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Several thousand pounds of brass wire inserted, untreated, asbestos tape. Thickness $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Widths $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". 10c a lb. net. Samples upon request. Allpex Products Company, 79 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

ASBESTOS
CEMENT PRODUCTS ENGINEERS

First to erect a plant in the United States using the Ludwig Hatchek Liquid Process.

First to make Asbestos Cement Products with the Semi-Dry Process.

Specialists in the manufacture of Asbestos Cement Pipe by the Semi-Dry and Liquid Processes.

We design and equip manufacturing plants and train personnel in their operation.

U. S. ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE CO.
 50 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

SPIRAL LAGGING TAPE

by
FAIRHOPE FABRICS



8 Ways Better Because . . .



1. It requires no sewing.
2. Wraps quickly and neatly.
3. Especially good around corners and angles.
4. Guide lines in fabric insure the laps being even and straight.
5. Saves considerable manpower.
6. The cement used leaves a size finish which requires only one coat of paint.
7. Highly economical; the 4" width costing less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a lineal yd., also made in 6" width.
8. Due to its unique open mesh construction, cement goes through the mesh making tape and insulation one contiguous mass when it dries.

Insulators do faster and cleaner work with this **ALL COTTON TAPE**. It is longer-lasting . . . and more economical too!

The modern method of insulation is to cover magnesite, aircell, or rockwool insulation with Spiral-Lag Tape. It's as simple as this . . .

- Wrap Spiral-Lag Tape around the insulation dry.
- Apply adhesive mixture over the Spiral-Lag Tape.
- Just one coat of paint is all it requires.

Spiral-Lag is the Lagging Tape with the unique "give," which allows it to be wrapped snugly and tightly around the insulation, enabling it to be used at elbows, fittings, etc. Supplied in 4" and 6" widths. Send for sample and further information. No obligation of course.

 **Spiral Lag Tape** 

MANUFACTURED BY

FAIRHOPE FABRICS, Inc.

Industrial Fabrics Division

STEVENS STREET, FALL RIVER, MASS.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

... —

- Sumner Simpson, President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., May, 17.
Georges Turcotte, Mgr., Nicolet Asbestos Mines Ltd., Norbestos, P. Q., Canada, May 23.
Geo. V. Hamilton, Owner, Geo. V. Hamilton Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26.
J. H. Mooney, Vice President, Johnson's Co., Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, May 27.
Giles Newton, Managing Director, Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, England, May 27.
S. H. Ralph, Vice President and Director, The Flintkote Co., New York City, May 27.
F. E. Schluter, President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J. May 31.
F. H. Shipe, President, Asbestos Covering & Roofing Co., Washington, D. C., May 31.
Phil Ziegenfuss, President and Treasurer, Insulating Materials Co., St. Louis, Mo., June 2.
E. M. Railton, Vice President in charge of Western Division, The Ruberoid Co., Chicago, Ill., June 8.
Walker Jamar, President, Walker Jamar Co., Duluth, Minn., June 11.
Howard Snow, President, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., June 11.
Geo. A. Hull, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., June 14.
Ralph A. Badgley, Vice President in charge of Sales, Asbestos Limited Inc., New York City, June 16.

Congratulations and best wishes to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

... —

THE RAYBESTOS DIVISION has introduced a new PG Box used to package all brake lining sets manufactured by it at its Bridgeport, Conn., factory.

The new box is made of fibre board with a durable gloss finish to withstand shipping problems. Where these new PG boxes have arrived, dealers and jobber countermen report increased selling value in the new package.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA 1945 has just been published. It contains a graph showing asbestos production from 1914 to 1945 inclusive, and tables of imports of asbestos manufactured goods and exports of raw asbestos for the years 1944 and 1945.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD

ROVINGS

POWDER

PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

YARNS

CLOTHS

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler

85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

**Merley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX**

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

PLANT RUBBER APPOINTS ELSDON



Hugh A. Elsdon

Hugh A. Elsdon, well-known industrial insulation specialist, has been appointed to the Southern California Division of the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works.

Mr. Elsdon has been identified with the applied contracting and merchandising end of the Insulation Industry for a period of approximately 25 years. During that time, his experience was gained in both the Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles, Calif., areas.

W. C. KABRICH JOINS FLINTKOTE

Brigadier General W. C. Kabrich has joined The Flintkote Company as Assistant Director of Research and is stationed at the East Rutherford Laboratory of the Company. Recently retired from the United States Army after nearly thirty years of service, General Kabrich has long been actively associated with chemical research, development and engineering.



Brig. Gen. Kabrich

During World War II, as Chief of the Technical Division, Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department, from 1942 until August of 1945, he was charged with the research, development, engineering for production and actual initial procurement of all Chemical Warfare supplies for the U. S. Army. Under his direction the research and development activities of the Chemical Warfare Service expanded from a small group of about 160 technicians to a total of over 4000 individuals, with modern, well-equipped laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Columbia University, and proving grounds in Utah and Florida.

For his outstanding services in World War II, General Kabrich was awarded the Legion of Merit and was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and a graduate of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the degree of Master of Science in Chemical Engineering Practice.

H. W. PORTER RETIRES

H. W. Porter, President and founder of H. W. Porter & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., has retired from business as of April 3, 1946. His interest has been acquired by his partners, who have been associated with him since the formation of the company in 1927.



H. W. Porter

For many years Mr. Porter has been nationally known and active in the affairs of the asbestos and insulation contracting industry. Beginning with Johns-Manville in 1904 as office boy, thru successive stages he became salesman in the New Jersey area and later manager of the Newark Branch. In 1921 he was made Manager of the Insulation and Power Products Department for Johns-Manville's Eastern Division. He resigned from J-M in 1927 to form his own company as an approved insulation contractor for Johns-Manville, operating in New Jersey.

In 1928 the Porter Company purchased the entire stock of Reid Hayden, Inc., also an approved contractor for Johns-Manville, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., and branches in Richmond, Va., and Charlotte, N. C. The "Porter-Hayden" Organization has sold and executed many of the largest insulation projects on the Eastern Seaboard. Since Pearl Harbor the two companies have installed insulation on over 2,000 ships for the Navy and U. S. Maritime Commission.

M. R. CARR, PRESIDENT PORTER & CO.

M. R. Carr has recently been elected president of H. W. Porter & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., to succeed H. W. Porter, who retired on April 3, 1946.



M. R. Carr

Mr. Carr started with Johns Manville in 1914 leaving in 1929 to join the Porter Organization as Vice President and General Manager of Reid Hayden, Inc., and President of Home Insulation of Maryland, both subsidiary companies. He will continue as president of Reid Hayden, Inc., to which position he was elected in 1945.

With Mr. Carr will be associated the other officers and founders of the business: A. F. Pierce, Vice President & Treasurer; W. G. Turno, Secretary and General Manager of the Porter Co., and J. J. Fitzgerald, Assistant Secretary and Manager of the Construction Department. All have spent their entire business lives in the Asbestos and Insulation Industry.

GULF STATES INSULATION CO.

The Gulf States Insulation Co., 6 South Water St., Mobile, Ala., was incorporated in January 1946, by D. A. McMillan and Charles F. Scheuerman.

Mr. Scheuerman (who is President of Marine Specialty Co. of Mobile) is President of the new organization and Mr. McMillan is Vice President and will be in active charge of operations. The Company has been appointed as a J-M Technical Service Unit for Southern Alabama, Eastern Mississippi, and North-western Florida.

Mr. McMillan was educated at the U.S. Naval Academy and is a veteran of World Wars I and II. He entered the asbestos industry in the Construction Department of Keasbey & Mattison Co., Philadelphia, in the early 20's, joining the Johns-Manville Corporation as Construction Manager in Wilkes-Barre about five years later, following, which he was transferred to Charlotte, N. C., in a similar capacity. In 1928 he became Manager of the Charlotte Branch of Reid Hayden, Inc., and in 1932 was appointed Manager of the Washington Branch of Reid Hayden, remaining there until the outbreak of World War II, during which he served as Lieutenant Commander with the Navy and was stationed with the Bureau of Ships in connection with the Landing Craft program, and later with the Amphibious Forces, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.



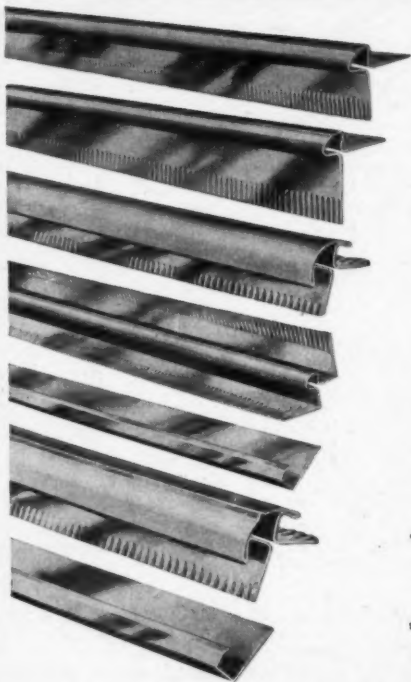
D. A. McMillan

NEW RAYBESTOS CATALOGUE

The new 1946 catalog of the Raybestos Division has recently been released. It contains data and illustrations of all Raybestos products, including listings of brake linings, clutch facings and fan belts. Extending index tabs, designating quick reference sections of the Raybestos products, makes the new catalog a real source of expedient information and easy to use. Complimentary copy will be sent upon request to the company—Raybestos Division, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE FLINTKOTE COMPANY, INC. report net sales in 1945 as \$37,023,416. Consolidated net income transferred to surplus in 1945 was 1,643,285, equivalent after provision for dividends on Preferred Stock to \$1.32 per share of common stock outstanding at the end of the year, compared with \$1,477,394 in 1944 or \$1.38 per share outstanding at December 31, 1944. Common stock dividends amounting to \$918,182 and Preferred Stock dividends totalling \$268,801 were paid during 1945.

Perfect
SIDING JOBS
Assured!



1" "Bull Head" Outside Corner Trim
for ASBESTOS SIDINGS
SHAPE NUMBER... 10H-1"

1 1/2" "Bull Head" Outside Corner Trim
for ASBESTOS SIDINGS
SHAPE NUMBER... 10H-1 1/2"

Overlapping Outside Corner Trim
for ASBESTOS SIDINGS
SHAPE NUMBER... 10L

Inside Corner Trim
for ASBESTOS SIDINGS
SHAPE NUMBER... 10I

Door and Window Trim
for ASBESTOS SIDINGS
SHAPE NUMBER... 10W

Overlapping Outside Corner Guard
for INSULATED SIDINGS
SHAPE NUMBER... 10C

Door and Window Casing Trim
for INSULATED SIDINGS
SHAPE NUMBER... 10T

DISTRIBUTED NATIONALLY BY LEADING JOBBERS

MANUFACTURED BY



THE RUBEROID CO. Report for the three months ended March 31, 1946 showed net profit of \$226,739, equal to 57 cents per share, after providing for reserves and estimated taxes. Net profit of \$153,816, equal to 39c per share, was reported in the first quarter of 1945.

Net sales in the March quarter of 1946 amounted to \$7,623,832, compared with \$6,922,330 in the corresponding period of 1945.

At the annual meeting held April 26th the stockholders adopted a resolution retiring 41,136 shares of capital stock which had been reacquired by the company and held in its treasury, reducing the capital of the company from \$13,493,558 to \$13,034,163, and decreasing the total authorized capital stock from 1,000,000 shares to 958,864 shares.

R. J. DORN COMPANY are exhibiting their Asbestone products at various building material dealer conventions in the South. The exhibit is attractively made of asbestos-cement products, with the trade name "Asbestone" in large letters at the back. They participated in the Mississippi Retail Lumber Dealers Association Convention at Jackson, Miss., on March 7th and 8th; at the Louisiana Building Material Dealers Association in New Orleans, March 20th and 21st, and the Texas Lumberman's Association Convention in Galveston, Texas, on April 8th, 9th and 10th.

This is good publicity for Asbestone and also for asbestos-cement products.

THE HOME INSULATION COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., announces the admission to partnership, on April 20th, of John Lotz III, son of John Lotz, Jr., President.

Mr. John Lotz III was discharged from the services on October 6, 1945, and since that date has been active as Manager of the Company, which position he will continue to occupy.

The new organization will have separate sales managers and separate divisions for each of its insulation lines. It plans to expand in its industrial fireproofing and specialized thermal insulation divisions.



TEST

... the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to ...

AMERICAN ROOFER AND SIDING CONTRACTOR
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 10c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Pre-fabricated Building Structure. No. 2,394,702. Granted on February 12, 1946, to Charles Hunter Lindsay, Evanston, Ill., assignor to Lindsay & Lindsay, Chicago, Ill. Application December 23, 1944. Serial No. 569,485. Description upon request.

Friction Element. No. 2,394,783. Granted on February 12, 1946, to Emil C. Keller, Detroit, assignors to American Brake Shoe Co. Application May 9, 1942. Serial No. 442,310.

A heavy duty friction element for use upon vehicular brakes, comprised of a mass of friction material inert filler and a friction modifying agent, etc.

Collapsible Cooking Utensil. No. 2,395,794. Granted on February 26th to Boutwell J. Foster, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to United States Rubber Company, New York City. Application December 24, 1943. Serial No. 515,492.

A collapsible cooking receptacle adapted to be spread out in a fully expanded condition when it is to be used and suspended in the form of a pouch-like receptacle when in use, comprising a sheet of fabric having parallel opposite edges intermediate, outwardly curved, corner portions and a heat resisting plastic coating on one face, parallel pairs of stiffening strips secured to intermediate portions of said edges to provide free movement of the corner portions of the sheet for folding, one of said corner portions being shaped to provide a spout, said strips having complimentary securing means to form a rectangular frame that defines the opening of the receptacle and from which frame the sheet is suspended to provide a receptacle that bulges outwardly laterally below the frame and dry cords secured to the oppositely disposed strips and looped thru the adjacent corner portions of the interior and the receptacle for supporting the corners of the frame in a suspended condition.

Heat Insulation Block. No. 2,396,246. Granted on March 12, 1946 to Conral C. Callis, Lancaster Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., assignor to Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa. Application February 16, 1943. Serial No. 476,058.

A heat insulation material comprising the dried residue of a slurry containing intimately mixed therein a finely divided, monohydrated alumina, which is reactive with hydrated alkaline earth oxide at room temperature; fibrous material; water; and from about 5% to about 40%, by weight, based on the monohydrated alumina in said slurry, of hydrated alkaline earth oxide when calculated as alkaline earth oxide.

Air Conduit. No. 2,396,826. Granted on March 19, 1946 to William D. Callan, Norwood, Ohio, assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Company. Application January 26, 1942. Serial No. 428,224.

An air conduit for conveying air in air conditioning and ventilating systems comprising composition boards for forming enclosing walls of the conduit and having strips provided along the margins of their longitudinal side edges complementary tongues and grooves provided in adjacent strips for permitting the boards being readily assembled and water resistant cement applied to the tongues and grooves for sealing the joints of the assembled strips.

Manufacture of Normal Magnesium Carbonate. No. 2,396,915. Granted on March 19, 1946 to Harold W. Greider and Roger A. MacArthur, Wyoming, Ohio. Assignors to Philip Carey Mfg. Company. Application August 16, 1938. Serial No. 225,140.

The manufacture of normal magnesium carbonate from magnesium bi-carbonate solution, which comprises decomposing said magnesium bi-carbonate solution with liberation of carbon dioxide, and formation of normal magnesium carbonate by subjecting said solution to sustained heating at a temperature between 140° F. and 175° F. for a period of time during which and at a pressure under which said normal magnesium carbonate remains stable and separating and recovering said normal magnesium carbonate from the mother liquor before said normal magnesium carbonate decomposes to basic magnesium carbonate.

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Asbestos Pipe Covering Winder required. New or used. State price, capacity, condition. Address Box 11-A-M, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

CORRUGATING MACHINE FOR SALE

With 3 sets of rolls for Asbestos paper work. Address Box 2C-L, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

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14 tons Reprocessed Bulk Amosite Fibre in 50 lb. bags. Will sell as lot or in small quantities. Address Asbestos Insulating Company, 311 West Marshall St., Norristown, Pa.

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With many years experience in the production of all kinds asbestos goods and with new ideas wants good position or partner with money and sales connections. Address Box 5B-C, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

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We are interested in a wet machine, new or used. Duralita, S. A., P. O. Box 1545, Mexico, DF.

POSITION WANTED

Man with estimating and sales experience of commercial and industrial insulation. Address Box 3L-C, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

THIS and THAT

The National Fire Protection Association will celebrate its 50th Anniversary in June, at meeting to be held in Boston, June 3rd to 7th inclusive. The NFPA is the international clearing house for all information on the subject of fire protection and fire prevention.

... —

The United States Rubber Company held an agricultural exhibit "Science Serves the Farm" in Chicago from April 1st to 6th inclusive. It gave farmers a preview of many new and improved products calculated to make life on the farm easier and more efficient. Scientific research and U. S. Rubber Company's widely-diversified operating activities were highlighted in the "Hall of Science", a section of the exhibit devoted to testing and demonstrating materials, and portraying product manufacturing operations.

... —

The American Society for Testing Materials has moved to its new, permanent headquarters building at 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa. The new building is strategically located on Philadelphia's Parkway adjacent to the Academy of Natural Sciences and close to the Franklin Institute and the main Free Library. The new telephone number is Rittenhouse 5315. The annual meeting of the Society will be held June 24 to 28 in Buffalo, with headquarters at the Hotel Statler. In conjunction with the meeting the Society will also hold its Seventh Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and the Annual Photographic Exhibit.

... —

The National Federation of Sales Executives will hold its Eleventh Annual Distribution Congress in Chicago, May 20th to 23rd inclusive, at the Stevens Hotel. Further information can be had by writing the Federation at its headquarters, 33 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

New or used equipment for manufacture of Cellular Pipe Covering to include Winder, Corrugating Machine and Accessories. Address replies to Box No. 5C-M, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30. Pa.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ The article on "Asbestos Textile Industry in Germany", beginning in this issue, may run for six or seven months, rather longer than we like, but our readers will find it intensely interesting. Mr. Cryor has certainly covered the situation thoroly.

¶ A short, but very interesting article on Cyprus is scheduled for our June issue. We had hoped to publish it this month but it was crowded out by other things. Another one, on India, which gives especially the geology of certain deposits in that country will also be published shortly—in June we hope.

¶ The Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., mentioned on page 16 as publishing a Building Code covering prefabricated construction, was founded in 1914 and is comprised of leading building officials thruout the country.

¶ Our April number which contained the very interesting article by Dr. F. C. Stanley, stated that he was "formerly Chief Engineer of The Raybestos Division at Bridgeport, Conn. This may have given our readers the wrong impression as Dr. Stanley is still connected with Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., in an advisory capacity and the firm has requested that we inform our readers to that effect.

¶ At meeting of Committee D-13 of the A. S. T. M. held in New York City in March, the Subcommittee on Asbestos reported on the consideration being given to the development of standards for asbestos cloth and to test procedures for the evaluation of asbestos textiles used for insulation purposes.

¶ When Hunter College Gymnasium was converted into the meeting place for the U. N. Security Council, J-M acoustical treatment, J-M Rock-Wool insulation were used in large quantities while their asbestos-cement flat sheets and Flexboard were utilized as interior finish. The walls of the council chamber proper were finished with plaster board because a sufficient supply of Flexboard was not available.

BOOK LIST

Asbestos Mining Methods. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint now available) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

The Asbestos Factbook, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. 30c.

Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. \$1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 30c per copy postpaid.

Processing Asbestos Fibres. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy

Tests for Cotton Content. 4 pages. (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. (Reprint) 20c each.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa.



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CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of May 10, 1946

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	\$650.00 to \$750.00
Group No. 2. (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 385.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 260.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 90.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 53.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 35.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 30.00
Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Shingle Stock Fibres	\$62.50 to \$65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 54.00
Waste	33.00
Shorts	14.50 to 28.50
Floats	19.50

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		April 1946			
	Par	Low	High	Last	
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	59	64½	62½	
Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd.)	np	105	112½	109½	
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	5%	6½	5%	
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	32½	33¾	33	
Celotex (Com.)	np	28	30%	29½	
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	20%	21½	21¼	
Certainteed (Com.)	1	18½	23½	23½	
Flintkote (Com.)	np	40%	53%	45	
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	111	114½	113¾	
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	154½	167½	159	
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	140	153	146	
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	45½	47	46	
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	48½	53½	53¼	
Thermoid (Com.)	1	14%	16½	15%	
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	61	66¾	61½	
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	118½	127	124½	
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	204	205½	204	
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	70¾	80	79¾	
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	179	185	180	

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FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL NEED

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ENDURO . . . Used for temperatures from 600° F to 2000° F. Also in combination with 85% Magnesia.

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VALLEY FORGE PACKINGS . . . A complete line of Asbestos, Rubber, Flax, and Rayon packings for every purpose.

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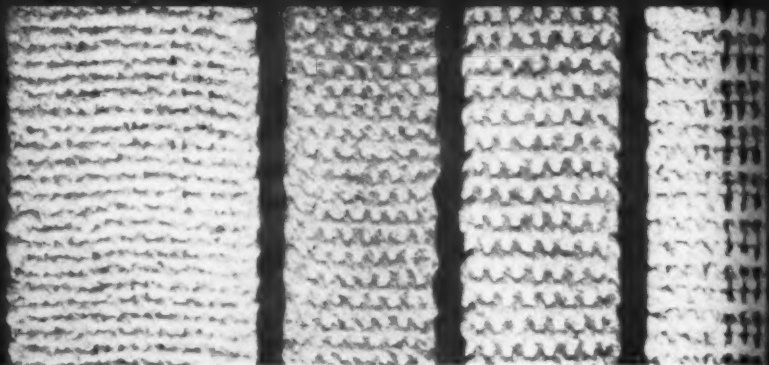
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PENNSYLVANIA



Ehret's 85% Magnesia and other heat insulating materials are fully treated, both as to selection and application, in the Ehret Insulation Handbook, which will be sent free upon request.

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ROVING • YARNS • CORD • THREAD • WICK
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ASBESTOS CLOTH • ASBESTOS THREAD • TREATED CLOTH
DUST BAGS • TAPE • BRAIDED AND WOVEN TUBING

Southern Asbestos Company's more than 25 years' specialized experience in developing and manufacturing Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products is at your command in improving old or developing new uses for asbestos fibres and textiles.

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